



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

serves to be translated, for it will be when finished unquestionably the ablest history of the period from 1850 to 1870 that we possess now or are likely to possess in the near future.

CHARLES M. ANDREWS.

*Histoire de la Troisième République. La Présidence de Jules Grévy.*

Par E. ZEVORT, Recteur de l'Académie de Caen. (Paris : Félix Alcan. 1898. Pp. 546.)

THIS third volume of M. Zevort's history of the French Republic covers the nine years of Grévy's presidency, from January, 1879, to December, 1887. The period is less exciting, and to the general public less interesting, than those treated in M. Zevort's earlier volumes, but to the student who wants to understand the real working of the present French government, it is far more important. The heroic period of the Republic had ended, and the enthusiasm that greeted its birth had faded into the light of common day ; but for that very reason the history of the time furnishes a genuine test of the existing political institutions. M. Zevort's work supplies, therefore, a real want, for it gives us a narrative of current politics under the Republic which cannot be found in a convenient form elsewhere. It is not a philosophic study of the times, but a narrative of political events, a history of the succession of short-lived ministries, their struggles in the chambers, the measures they carried, and the causes of their fall. While the author lays a proper stress on the great laws on education, the press, public meeting, etc., passed during the earlier years of this period, he may be criticized as being too conscientious, as mentioning too many of the bills brought before the chambers. He has a little tendency to cram the book full of detail, and thereby injure its perspective, but while this makes the work somewhat less interesting to the general reader, it is none the less valuable to the student.

Although M. Zevort is, on the whole, cautious in his judgment of men, he lets us see very clearly that he has not a high opinion of President Grévy's character. He attributes the lack of party discipline and the consequent instability of cabinets in no small part to the President's jealousy of public men, and especially of those leaders who belonged to the same wing of the Republican party as he, and consequently whose political opinions were, on the whole, most nearly like his own. To this jealousy, M. Zevort attributes the failure of Gambetta to become chief of the first ministry after Grévy's election ; and, in his opinion, that failure was a permanent source of harm. The real leader of the majority ought, of course, to be at the head of the ministry, and he thinks that his absence from that position made party discipline impossible. The President's jealousy was not limited to Gambetta, and did not cease on his death, but extended to the leaders who succeeded him, and especially to Ferry, whom the author looks upon as the next greatest figure to Gambetta in the Republican ranks. He thinks that Ferry did not have the

cordial support of the President, and that again, after Ferry's fall in 1885, Grévy made matters worse by coqueting with the radical leaders, men who were themselves, from their traditional tone of mind, incapable of being at the head of the government.

The book gives an excellent idea of French politics during the comparatively quiet period intervening between the resignation of MacMahon and the rise of Boulanger; but of course it was written from the outside and not from the inside. The descriptions of motives are in the main surmises, so far as they are not revealed by contemporary speeches and publications. This is not, however, a fault, because it is inevitable in the case of a history written so near the date of the events which it describes.

*A History of the Colonization of Africa by Alien Races.* By Sir HARRY H. JOHNSTON, K.C.B. (Cambridge: University Press. 1899. Pp. xii, 319.)

SIR HARRY JOHNSTON is well known in colonial and geographical circles as an authority on the erstwhile Dark Continent. He has traversed it in North, South and centre; he has served his government as consul and administrator; he has been personally concerned in the making of some pages of its later history; and he has written several works bearing on African subjects. The selection of his name by the editor of the Cambridge Historical Series was therefore justified on the ground of first-hand acquaintance with the theme.

The scope of the present work includes a survey of colonization from the earliest times to the present. Africa before the Europeans is briefly sketched, followed by accounts of the Portuguese, Spanish and Dutch in Africa. The historian here turns aside to give a succinct narrative of the slave trade. Resuming, he follows the British through western and northern Africa, and after them the French. He again inserts a *résumé*, this time of the Christian missions, returning to the British in southern Africa. The topic of exploration is rapidly handled, leading up to the colonizing activities of the Belgians, of the British in the East, of the Italians, of the Germans, and of the French in Madagascar. In conclusion the author takes an "outlook" of the situation, and attempts to forecast the continent's development. A supplement of recent events, a chronological appendix of leading facts, a bibliography, and an index complete the volume, which is illustrated by eight maps.

It is possible that this arrangement is the best obtainable. No doubt there are considerable advantages in treating colonial evolution nation by nation. Yet unity of impression is certainly impaired, and some repetition has resulted. Surely the record of the last twenty years might have been rendered more readable and instructive by considering it as a whole, and avoiding the abrupt breaks from British to French and back to British, Germans, and French. The truth is that the "scramble for Africa" since 1883 is an international subject of such surpassing importance that it is obviously entitled to a consideration apart, like the "Far Eastern